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WEATHER
PAGE 3 — FAIR

PRICE, TWO CENTS.

GERMANY WOULD WELCOME HOUSE AS PEACE ENVOY

Another Visit by President's
Adviser Believed to Be
Not Improbable.

NOT LIKELY UNTIL AFTER
NATIONAL CONVENTIONS

Hoped That He Could Prepare
Foundations for Beginning
of Negotiations.

TASK ADMITTEDLY DIFFICULT

Situation in Kaiser's Empire Greatly
Changed Since His Previous
Trip to Europe.

BERLIN, May 26 (via London, May 26).—Another visit by Colonel House to Europe would come as no surprise to initiated quarters here. The American rumors to this effect are regarded as having a certain basis in fact, although the opinion prevails that the trip would naturally be postponed until after the national conventions.

It is hoped here that should Colonel House pay such a visit, he will come this time as a harbinger of peace, or, at any rate, to prepare, if possible, the foundations for a peace proposal, difficult as this task is recognized to be.

During his last previous visit to Europe, Colonel House made no effort and conducted no investigation in the direction of peace—in Berlin, at any rate—having perhaps found absolutely adverse conditions in capitals of nations hostile to Germany. Presumably, also, he had previous information that American mediation was under no circumstances desired, and that it would not be accepted as long as the United States continued to supply Germany's needs with requisites for waging war against the central powers. Moreover, no intimation had been given at the time of this visit that intransigence in high quarters here on the munition questions was in any way abated.

NO HARM IN SAYING

GERMANY WANTS PEACE
The situation, it may be said, now has changed. Apparently there is no harm, from either a political or a strategical standpoint, in saying that Germany would welcome peace. As Arthur von Gumbert, the managing director of the Deutsche Bank, in Berlin, stated to the Associated Press correspondent recently, Germany is in the position of a poker player who has gathered in all the money on the table and, naturally, is willing to break off an all-night session and retire with his winnings, while the others persist in continuing, in the hope of recouping some of their losses.

The cards, however, to continue the simile, are running strongly in the German's favor. It is pointed out as shown in the renewed postponement of the long-heralded Anglo-French drive in the west, the steady though slow progress of the crown prince at Verdun, the victories of the Turkish forces, and, finally, the crushing results of the Austrian offensive in the Trentino.

Whether these events are enough to induce the entente allies to retire from what is looked upon as a long game, and whether the changed tone of the utterances of Premier Asquith and Sir Edward Grey, and what is considered a disavowal of their intention to crush Germany as a nation and a commercial rival or dismember the empire, are indicative of receptivity toward reasonable peace proposals, is an uncertain factor in the reckoning.

MUST CONVINCE ALLIES

OF GERMAN ABILITY

The best posted neutral observers, particularly diplomats in touch with the situation from both camps, are inclined to give a negative answer to these questions, and to hold that something further must occur to convince the entente allies that the expulsion of the German armies from occupied territories, and the completion of the "on to Berlin" campaign are impossibilities, even with the aid of the blockade and economic pressure. As one possible means of bringing about this receptive attitude in entente capitals, one of these neutral diplomats, who is not possessed of partiality for either side, recently suggested the transportation of evidence gathered by neutral impartial agencies, of Germany's ability to continue the struggle indefinitely, despite the food situation and the other effects of the blockade.

Should the results of such neutral investigation of the number of men and the amounts of munitions and provisions still available in the empire be brought informally to the attention of opposing governments, and should this showing convince them of the improbability of breaking through the German line of iron and fire in a future appreciably near, a long step would have been taken, in the opinion of this advocate of peace, toward the opening of peace negotiations.

GERMANY'S PEACE CONDITIONS

ARE EXTREMELY MODERATE

The plan in question may seem impractical and fantastic, and possibly be catalogued by the German government with the plans of Henry Ford and other American pacifists, and it is mentioned only owing to the prominence of its originator—a delegate of the practical school, who is the very antithesis of a

(Continued on Page Nine.)

Immediate Relief From Interference With Mails Demanded

Eighteen Killed
in Raid on Bair

LONDON, May 26.—Eighteen persons were killed and a score of others injured in an air raid on Bair, on the Italian Adriatic coast, according to a Reuters dispatch from Rome today. The victims were largely women and children, the dispatch states.

PRESIDENT INTERESTED IN PEACE RESTORATION

Giving More Serious Consideration
to Question Than at Any Time
Since Conflict Began.

THINKS WAR IS DEADLOCKED

Address To-Night Expected to Be in
Nature of Preliminary Overture.
Has Open Mind as to When He
Should Renew Mediation Offer.

WASHINGTON, May 26.—President Wilson is giving more serious consideration to the possibility of restoring peace to Europe than at any time since the outbreak of the war.

From an authoritative source it was learned today that the President is preparing to do so by making an informal way to bring about a discussion of peace between belligerent nations, although he has not indicated intention immediately to offer his services formally as mediator. His address to-morrow night before the League to Enforce Peace is expected to be in the nature of a preliminary overture.

The President is convinced the war is deadlocked, and that continuance merely means the killing of more people and the further impoverishment of European nations, both belligerent and neutral.

Through various channels Mr. Wilson has kept in close touch with the development of peace prospects. It is understood he will convey a message to his audience to-morrow night, which is certain to lead to deep interest by representatives of foreign governments and by the peoples of the warring nations.

The President is understood to have an open mind on the question of just when he should renew formal offers of mediation.

RELIERS OF BELLIGERENTS WILL
HAVE IMPORTANT PART

Mr. Wilson's closest advisers believe the role of belligerents, because of their close relationship, will have as important a part in restoring peace as the ministers of their governments. It will occasion no surprise in official circles if the rulers of the countries at war open the way for peace conversations.

The President takes the position, it was authoritatively stated, that the neutrals as much as belligerents have a right to participate in, and, if possible, initiate, peace negotiations because of the economic results already developed and those which will follow the conflict.

The President has been deeply interested in the growth of peace talk among responsible officials in several of the belligerent nations during the last three weeks. He has read and filed away recent speeches by President Poincaré, Sir Edward Grey and Chancellor von Bethmann-Hollweg. He has conveyed the impression to those who have talked with him that he thinks the continuance of such discussions is bound to have its effect in restoring peace.

The President has indicated that he is desirous that the United States show its friendship for all by contending for peace which will be fair to all of them and protect each from being crushed or humiliated. Mr. Wilson is understood to agree with a suggestion that a peace following a decisive defeat of one nation or group would create only lasting hatred and sow seeds of future conflicts.

DR. TIMOTHY DWIGHT DEAD

Former President of Yale Expires at
New Haven, in Eighty-Sixth
Year.

[Special to The Times-Dispatch.]
NEW HAVEN, CONN., May 26.—Rev. Timothy Dwight, D. D., former president of Yale University, died here today, in his eighty-sixth year. He was president of Yale from 1856 to 1859, when Dr. Arthur T. Hadley succeeded him.

Dr. Dwight was born in Norwich, Conn., in 1828. His grandfather was once president of Yale. Dr. Dwight was a Yale graduate, and later studied theology at the university. He spent ten years in study in Germany.

MINE PROMOTERS ARRESTED

Charles Blackburn and Charles E.
Wyatt Charged With Using Mails
in Scheme to Defraud.

BALTIMORE, May 26.—Charged with using the mails in a scheme to defraud in the sale of the \$2,000,000 Howie Mining Company stock, whose mine is in Monroe County, N. C., Charles Blackburn and Charles E. Wyatt were arrested here late today.

S. H. Bracey, president of the concern, is under arrest in New York. Large quantities of the stock of the company are said to have been sold in Chicago, Baltimore, Westport, N. Y., Reading, Pa., and Wheeling, W. Va.

(Continued on Second Page.)

JEWS PAY TRIBUTE TO RABBI CALISCH

Distinguished Visitors Are Here
for Ceremonies at Beth
Ahabah Temple.

ANNIVERSARY IS TWOFOLD

Celebrates Twenty-Fifth Year of
Rabbinate and Seventy-Fifth
of Congregation.

Distinguished members of the Jewish race from widely separated sections of the country and prominent officials of the city and State assembled last night with Congregation Beth Ahabah for the first service commemorating the seventy-fifth anniversary of the organization of the congregation and the twenty-fifth anniversary of the rabbinate of Dr. Edward N. Calisch.

Rounding out a period of exactly a quarter century as the spiritual head of one of the largest organized Jewish communities south of the Potomac River, Dr. Calisch, a foremost leader in all movements that tend to make better the civic life of the community in which he has cast his lot and distinguished in the world of learning and of letters, was the recipient of many congratulations, not only from members of his own flock and his own race, but from official representatives of the State and city which he has served during that time in his larger capacity of citizen and leader.

Both speakers at the service last night, Rabbi William Rosenau, of Baltimore, president of the Central Conference of American Rabbis, and Rabbi Louis Mendez, leader of Oheb Shalom Congregation, Norfolk, paid high tribute to the work of Dr. Calisch as spiritual head of Beth Ahabah during the last twenty-five years and to the spirit of his flock as evidenced in the growth it has made in the seventy-five years of its existence.

The British and Germans have confined their recent fighting mainly to bombardments and sapping operations. There have been several minor infantry attacks and bomb-throwing expeditions by both sides, but in these no material advantage accrued to either.

Comparative calm prevails along the Russian front, the only fighting of note being north of Lake Mladziol, where the Russians put down a German attempt to capture their trenches.

In the Caucasus region, where the Turks and Russians are engaged, the situation is reported unchanged.

FRENCH DRIVEN BACK

SOUTH OF FORT DOUAI MONT

BERLIN, May 26 (via London).—German troops have continued successfully their attacks on the east bank of the Meuse, extending their positions to the west of Haudremont quarry, and crossing the Douaumont ravine. The war office announced today that the French were driven back further south of Fort Douaumont.

The statement follows: "Western front: On the east bank of the Meuse we successfully continued our attacks. Our positions to the west of the stone quarry were extended. The Douaumont ravine was crossed and the enemy south of Fort Douaumont was thrown further back. Another 600 prisoners and twelve machine guns were captured."

"On the left of the Meuse a hand-grenade attack by Turks west of hill 304 was repulsed."

"In the vicinity of Loivre, northwest of Rheims, a French gas attack was ineffective."

"The enemy aeroplane brought down south of Chateau-Salins, reported on May 21, was the fifth put out of action in aerial engagements by Lieutenant Wingard."

"Eastern and Balkan fronts: There is nothing to report."

FRENCH CURTAIN OF FIRE

STOPS GERMAN ATTACK

PARIS, May 26.—There has been little change in the situation on the Verdun front, says the official announcement issued by the War Office this afternoon.

"The artillery bombardment was very violent about Avoourt wood and La Motte Hampe. The German attack was stopped by the French curtain of fire at its inception. On the right bank of the Meuse, the French succeeded in recovering part of the trenches occupied yesterday by the enemy in the sectors of Avoourt and Thiaumont farm. Otherwise the battle front was calm."

The statement follows:

"In the Argonne district, French troops exploded a mine with success at La Fille Morte."

"On the left bank of the River Meuse there was very violent artillery fighting in the sectors of Avoourt and Dead Man's Hill. At this latter place a German attack which was about to be made was circumvented by our curtain of fire."

"On the right bank of the river a counterattack brought into our possession a section of trench occupied yesterday by the enemy between the point of the wood of Haudremont and the Thiaumont farm. North of the farm last night we made progress with hand grenades, and took some prisoners."

"The night passed relatively quietly on the remainder of the front."

EXCEPTIONAL MILITARY

ACTIVITY AT SALONIKI

ATHENS, May 26 (via Paris, May 26).—Exceptional military activity at Saloniki is believed here to portend developments of great importance. General Howell, chief of the British staff, and other officers of the allies who have been on leave in Athens have been recalled suddenly.

On May 13 Bulgaria was reported to be sending heavy re-enforcements to the Saloniki front in anticipation of a general offensive by the allies. Since that time dispatches from various sources have reported activity on the part of the French and British forces, the most notable being the occupation of Florina, eighteen miles south of Monastir, by allied troops on May 23. Significance was also attached to the efforts of the entente to obtain the use of the Greek railroad for the transportation of the reorganized Serbian army.

"I do not desire to indulge in predictions."

(Continued on Seventh Page.)

NO NEW CHANGES IN VERDUN REGION

Germans Ineffectually Strive to
Drive French From Dou-
aumont Approaches.

SUFFER HEAVY CASUALTIES

Artillery of Both Sides Extremely
Active on All Sectors
in West.

Heavy fighting in the region of Verdun continues, with the Germans still the aggressors, but, according to the latest French official communication, no new changes in positions have taken place.

Following up their recapture of Fort Douaumont, northeast of Verdun, the Germans have striven, but ineffectually, to drive out the French from the approaches to the fort, where they drew lines when forced to vacate the fort itself.

The attack was a strong one, but Paris reports that under the fire of the French infantry and rapid-fire guns it was completely repulsed. The Germans suffering heavy casualties. This was the only infantry attack in all the Verdun region, says Paris, but the artillery of both sides has been extremely active on all sectors, and especially in the region of Avoourt and hill No. 304.

The British and Germans have confined their recent fighting mainly to bombardments and sapping operations. There have been several minor infantry attacks and bomb-throwing expeditions by both sides, but in these no material advantage accrued to either.

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(Continued on Second Page.)

Pushing On to Bagdad



Major-General Henry D. Keady is in command of a force of British troops acting with General Sir George Gorringe's force below Kut-el-Amara. The British troops have been joined by a band of Russian cavalry in their advance on Bagdad, a center of rich oil and mineral fields.

PERSHING AND GAVIRA TO MEET IN CONFERENCE

Will Work Out Plans for Closer Co-
operation in Their Military
Operations.

VILLA BANDIT LEADER KILLED

Candelario Cervantes Shot Down by
U. S. Forces After Making Surprise
Attack South of Cruces—Expected
to Expedite Capture of Others.

WASHINGTON, May 26.—Another conference of American and Mexican military commanders was arranged today. Secretary Baker announced that General Pershing, heading the American expedition in Mexico, would meet General Gavira, Carranza's commander in Chihuahua, at the latter's request to work out plans for closer co-operation in their military operations. General Funston has approved the proposals.

It is believed that General Gavira will go immediately to General Pershing's headquarters at Nampiqua for the conference. Some definite arrangements to preclude the possibility of clashes between Carranza and American soldiers by keeping them apart is expected here to be one of the important results of the discussions.

General Funston advised Secretary Baker late today that Generals Pershing and Gavira had themselves arranged the conferences with his approval and upon specific request from the Carranza commander. The secretary said authorization of such a meeting lay entirely within General Funston's discretion.

While arrangements for the conference were being made by General Funston, the State Department received today its official information as to the probable tenor of the new note from General Carranza, on its way here by special messenger. Special Agent Rodgers, of Mexico City, reported that, while he had been unable to obtain from Carranza officials any hint as to the contents of the note, newspapers in the capital, closely censored by the Federal government, were printing statements that it would demand immediate withdrawal of the American expedition.

HOPE CARRANZA WILL NOT
MAKE UNQUALIFIED DEMAND

While officials here believe the phraseology of the note will be largely for Mexican consumption, they hope Carranza has not gone so far as to make an unqualified demand for withdrawal.

Eusebio Arredondo, Mexican ambassador designate, issued a statement today declaring the Carranza government was "doing everything in its power to bring negotiations to a conclusion satisfactory to all parties in a manner which will sacrifice neither the self-respect nor the pride of either nation."

The ambassador also announced that the Foreign Office was preparing to publish the complete text of the correspondence with the United States regarding the present situation.

News of what officials regard as one of the most important accomplishments of the American expedition since it entered Mexico reached the War Department today from General Pershing, who reported that Candelario Cervantes, a notorious bandit, who participated in the Columbus raid, had been killed near Cruces yesterday by American troops. In his report, General Pershing said:

Cervantes was without doubt the most desperate and dangerous outlaw in Mexico, except Villa himself. I believe his death will expedite capture of others, being second only to Villa and principal leader in the attack on Columbus. Cervantes was positively identified by papers found on his person and by several natives."

Announcement today that General Funston had assigned Texas national guardsmen to border patrol stations was regarded as a further indication that immediate abandonment of the Mexican expedition is not contemplated.

COURT-MARTIAL WILL
CONVENE NEXT WEEK

The court-martial to try the 116 Texas guardsmen who refused to pre-

(Continued on Second Page.)

ALL SORTS OF ADS FOR
ALL SORTS OF PEOPLE
See Times-Dispatch Want Pages for a
Service of Unequalled Value

MENTAL EXPERTS TESTIFY WAITE IS MORAL IMBECILE

Call Him 'Immoral Monster'
With Only Insane Knowl-
edge of Right and Wrong.

THEIR TESTIMONY LAST
OFFERED BY DEFENSE

Prisoner Said to Have Confessed
That He Intended to
Kill His Wife.

MARRIED HER ONLY FOR MONEY

Accused Man Denies He Had at Any
Time Pretended He Was
Insane.

NEW YORK, May 26.—Alienists sworn by the defense, in behalf of Dr. Arthur Warren Waite, testified today at his trial for the murder of John E. Peck, his father-in-law, that the young dentist was "a moral imbecile" and "an immoral monster," who had only an insane knowledge of right and wrong. The defense rested its case upon the testimony of mental experts. The alienists of the prosecution will appear to-morrow in rebuttal.

Waite's wife was in the courtroom again this afternoon, and heard the medical witnesses for her husband testify he had told them he had married her only for her money. The prisoner only appeared to doze while a long hypothetical question, designed to show that he was insane at the time he killed his wife's parents, was read to the alienists. The jury seemed somewhat bored by the experts' testimony.

Dr. Morris J. Karpas and Dr. Allan Ross Diefendorf testified that Waite was a moral imbecile, and declared they had arrived at their conclusion after a consultation together. Both admitted Waite knew what he was doing when he was plotting the death of Dr. Peck, but they declared he had no moral sense. Both asserted they did not want the prisoner set free, and Dr. Diefendorf said he should be kept in an insane asylum as long as he lived.

BELIEVES CRIMINALS
SHOULD CONFESS CRIMES

Dr. Karpas declared that while moral imbeciles had no moral sense, they appear like rational men. He said he believed criminals should confess their crimes, because they owed it to society to do so.

"Do you think that the fact that a member of Waite's family was insane away back in 1870 had anything to do with the killing of Peck?" he was asked.

"I don't know," was the reply. "I don't know what kind of a lunatic she was."

Dr. Diefendorf said that when he first examined Waite, on May 13, at the Tombs, he found the defendant composing a poem on "Love." Waite told him, he testified, he loved poetry, but knew the names of no modern poets, and admitted that the only books he had were those in an old dental library he had bought for \$45.

"Life is one hollow, miserable shell," the dentist told him. Dr. Diefendorf asserted.

"What makes you unhappy?" the doctor asked Waite.

"I don't know," the defendant replied.

"Have you had disappointments in love?"

"No, I don't believe I ever loved," Waite answered.

"Not even Mrs. Horton?"

"I fear that is only a temporary matter. Doctor, I don't want to be considered insane. I know what I have done, and I know I shall be punished for it," the witness declared, Waite told him.

HIS 'WORRY' REFERRED

TO HIS PRIVATE LIFE

Waite told the alienist he "had a worry," and said it referred to his private life. The defendant told Dr. Diefendorf he wouldn't go on the stand to testify, because Mrs. Horton would be there, and he didn't want her to lose confidence in him, and in the next breath promised that he would testify.

"Waite said his degenerate habits, he thought, had brought about a lack of feeling in him," the witness testified. "This and his weakness for women were changing him. He added that he had a 'buzzing noise' in his head, and said, finally, 'It's no use. I can't understand it.'"

"He said he practiced medicine for the sole purpose of learning how to kill of people," Dr. Diefendorf declared. "He said he had read the Bible. He told me that when Mrs. Peck died he took \$50 out of her purse on the dresser in her room."

Waite told the alienists, according to the evidence, that he knew he ought to love his parents, but "never had very much."

Detailing a conversation with Waite after his trial had begun, Dr. Diefendorf said:

"Waite told me that he liked pretty girls, that he had tried to flirt with a beautiful girl in the courtroom, but that he could not catch her eye."

The alienist asserted that, as far as he was able to determine, the defendant had "no feeling of sorrow, no feeling of shame, no strength of will." In his opinion, the witness said, Waite did not know his mind. Waite was insane on his first examination of him.

At the close of Dr. Diefendorf's examination, Walter R. Duval, counsel for defense, announced that he rested, and